

## Hawaiian Gazette.

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WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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A. W. PEARSON,  
Manager

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## GRAND JURY REPORT.

The Grand Jury in its report expressed the average practical good sense of the people of Honolulu and Hawaii as regards to handling certain actual and alleged abuses. The tone of the report shows that its writers had not been touched either by the humbug of a political judge, the hysteria of a yellow press or by the misrepresentation of three excited women, strangers to the town, who took a hasty chance to tell the people of Honolulu how they should run their own affairs.

With most of the recommendations of the Grand Jury, none of which are particularly sensational, we cordially concur. The plan of the Insane Asylum should be structurally improved; the use of a stone-crusher near by should be stopped; the pictures of the political prisoners of 1895 should be taken out of the Rogues' Gallery at Oahu Jail and people held for trial at the prison should be segregated from convicts. There is room for vital improvements in the system of commitments to the Reform School and in the book-keeping of the Police Court. All this makes a creditable array of proposals and suggestions.

The most satisfactory thing in the report—which in this respect follows that of the preceding Grand Jury—is the flood of understanding and common sense it lets into a question which has roused a small but very earnest and sometimes over-zealous part of the moral community to exert itself for a change. For the first time since the initial Grand Jury made its report we know the truth about "stockaded vice"; and if the truth is vastly less criminal than conjecture, that is the fault of people who accepted at face value the amazing tales told for political or declamatory effect. We shall probably hear but little more about "official participation and connivance," "official profit," and of the possibility of improving the tone of the city by scattering the most vicious classes among schools and homes.

But no more of this subject. Except as it comes to us in official documents it will be carefully kept out of the columns of the Advertiser.

## THE SALARY QUESTION.

There is nothing like an unselfish interest in the public welfare. Here we have a tuppenny Judge demanding on the one hand that his own salary shall be raised from \$3,000 to \$4,000 and on the other that all appointees to purely territorial offices shall have theirs cut down to the minimum which obtains in some cheap-for-cash-or-credit Western Territory where a Governor might live like a belted Earl on \$1,000 a year and an Attorney General could afford to leave a law practice to amass \$500 per annum.

It would surely be a great thing for Hawaii if it could get a \$20-per-week Governor and a \$10-per-week Attorney General. We should then see democratic simplicity stripped to the buff. The Governor might manage to live in a borrowed house-boat where he could fish over the side, and the Attorney General might get a bunk from him and find an occasional meal in return for cutting bait. Neither could hope, in this, the most expensive country under the American flag, to get hold of very much meat or to indulge in such social luxuries as an umbrella, a pair of spectacles or a watch. When the day of the Oklahoma economy comes there will have to be a pawnshop for the private use of high officials—all except some Judges, who see no reason why there should be any Populist retrenchment in theirs.

And think of what the Governor and Attorney General might be like! See what sort of Judges a \$3,000 per annum salary gets for us in a community where good lawyers make \$1,000 per month.

## ORIGIN OF THE BLUNDER.

It is now understood that the Gear nomination for Judge was engineered by Senator Frye, who was induced by H. M. Sewall to believe that George D. Gear would be acceptable in a judicial capacity, to the people of Hawaii. Sewall deceived Frye. He did it because he wanted to get even with the reputable people here and he could think of no better way than to give the vacant judgeship to the most distasteful aspirant.

The feeling among lawyers over the Gear matter is intense though, from the probability of being obliged to practice before him, they do not care to authorize the publication of their views. But there can be no mistaking the temper of the bar, which regards Gear as no improvement morally or professionally over his notorious partner, George A. Davis.

The President is in sad need of some counselor who understands Hawaiian conditions and will speak truthfully about them. By taking advice from Sewall, through Frye, he has managed to injure the Republican party here and lower the tone of the Judiciary. It is known that Senator Cullom bitterly condemned the Gear nomination after it had been made. Had the President consulted him in advance he would have learned something to his own advantage and that of the Republican party.

If ever an advertising Judge was snubbed and flouted and delicately sneered at by an adjunct of his own Court that man is poor Humphreys and the adjunct is the Grand Jury.

## SLAVERY AMONG ASIATICS.

The Federal Grand Jury will, it is reported, be asked to investigate the system of slavery which is said to obtain in the Oriental quarter. Whether its attention will be directed to specific instances of human bondage we do not know, though the jury must, of course, get hold of such incidents to enable it to bring indictments. Already detectives have been at work. Undoubtedly their task was a hard one, owing to the facility with which the lower-class Oriental tells an untruth for the benefit of himself or any one else of his race in whom he has an interest; but hard as it was, the task of the Grand Jury in getting at the facts of slavery, if such facts exist, promises to be considerably harder.

Once in a long time a Chinese or Japanese woman announces herself as a slave and calls upon the law to rescue her, but the cases are few and far between and some of them are manifestly fraudulent. As the fruit of long experience, the San Francisco authorities do not always receive the "escaping slave girl" with open arms any more than they do the Chinaman who confesses that he was smuggled into the country and has no right to stay. One of the first "slave girls" to put herself into the hands of the San Francisco police was given over to a charity, the good women composing which triumphantly shipped her back to China at their own expense. It turned out afterward that she was the daughter of a merchant who wanted to sell her to a mandarin and was not unwilling to save trans-Pacific passage money. She actually went, and with a light heart, from freedom to bondage. The scheme worked so well that whenever a merchant wanted to send his wife or daughter back to the old home he had her "escape" to the passage-paying society and in due time—for this was before the day of the Geary law—he got her back again. Since exclusion began, with all its photographic and book-of-record appurtenances, there has not been much doing at San Francisco in the "escaping slave" line. Occasionally a girl gets miffed and runs away from home to the arms of the authorities, police or charitable, but she generally goes back again. If in slavery she is not displeased, for sometimes in that state she has more comforts than she gets under the family roof.

The form of slavery that exists among the coolie Japanese is apt to be paternal or maternal. Girls sold or indentured make money for their parents by the process of sale. How far this system goes in Honolulu we do not know, but it is said to exist and to be supplemented by a species of bondage which has no parental standing or excuse. If this is true it is a proper subject for the Federal Grand Jury to investigate, though we confess to misgivings that anything indictable can be proved. True, there have been one or two high-priced offers to charitable people to take Japanese women off the hands of alleged "masters," but collusion is suspected and if the money had been paid it might have been divided afterwards by chuckling conspirators. The great difficulty the jury will have is to discover any woman who, if enslaved, really wants to escape from bondage or who will tell the truth in the witness box about her political and social condition.

## CHINA'S OUTLOOK.

Assuming that the powers do not want to partition China, being appalled at the magnitude and danger of the task, their method of procedure in re-establishing native government becomes a subject of world-wide interest. Apparently they have hit upon the right plan in rescuing and re-enthroning the Emperor, which, it is said, is the real object of Waldersee's expedition. With the Emperor in power and the Dowager exiled there might be a chance for reforms that would open China to Western civilization; and if that were done it might not be many years before China, as another and greater Japan, would become an aid rather than a hindrance to the progress and enlightenment of the Far East.

Lately American missionaries have cleared away the main objections to the Emperor by showing that, far from being an imbecile, Kwang-Hsu is an earnest and capable man within the limits of his Chinese education and one whose sympathies go out to all that is useful and beneficent in Western life. When a mere child, his taste ran to foreign picture books; later it developed a fondness for mechanical toys; as youth matured the Emperor called for books on science and travel, having them translated into the Mandarin dialect; then he began to read the Bible and gather about him men of real enlightenment; and finally he signed edicts for reform which will be his monuments even if he never lives to carry them out. His fault was in going ahead too fast; in taking too slight account of Chinese conservatism. This gave the Dowager her chance and she improved it with instant readiness. But she, too, went too far towards the other extreme and now her time is coming. If the Emperor is brought back he will naturally benefit by past experience and have the aid of white advisers. Put on the throne under such circumstances there is no end to the good he might accomplish.

A new era is dawning upon China; it looms as did the era of Meiji in Japan. It means the beginning of the end for old Mongolism; the introduction of the modern spirit where it has so stoutly been resisted. Indeed the day Kwang-Hsu is put back upon the throne of his ancestors, if that day comes, may be recognized a century hence as one of the red-letter dates in the world's history.

F. D. Haskell, charged with stealing two five-cent cigars, found guilty and sentenced by the First Circuit Court to two years at hard labor in Oahu Jail. Nalhe, convicted of stealing \$14.45, sentenced by the First Circuit Court to one hour at hard labor in Oahu Jail. The scales of justice, once held evenly in this community, are now non-existent by southwest.

When the President of the Senate does not know how to rule on a plain case of Parliamentary law he orders the Sergeant-at-Arms to eject the man who demands a ruling. And yet the Legislature thinks that politicians of the Home Rule party know enough to run a State.

As we predicted in this column, the Grand Jury report was exceedingly level-headed.

Those who know United States Marshal Ray best like the rumor of his coming resignation least.

Will the apologists for the Gear appointment stop long enough to tell the public who compose the Investment Company which is mentioned in the Grand Jury report?

The centralized police system is now in working order in New York and is a forerunner of more centralized police methods everywhere in the country. The too-many-cooks-spoil-the-broth theory of government has had some impressive breakdowns lately.

The Emmeluth resolution forbidding the issuance of building permits in the old Chinatown until the fire limits have been extended there was wisely adopted by the House. Honolulu does not want another colony of tinder shacks built up next to its main business quarter.

A paper which has just left the Republican party to take a job from the Independents commends George D. Gear as a "good party worker." No doubt he is a good one from the anti-Republican standpoint, seeing that he did all he could last fall to ensure the defeat of the Republican Legislative ticket.

An able legislator introduced a bill yesterday regulating Hawaiian youths who are being educated abroad. It will probably be followed by one defining the time in which Hawaiian tourists may be away from home. For all-around statesmanship the Hawaiian Legislature asks no odds of any other assembly in the land.

The acquaintances and friends of Rear Admiral Beardslee, U. S. N., retired, who lived in Honolulu will be interested in the account of his recent experiences in Japan, as related elsewhere. The fact that Admiral Beardslee was with Perry on the memorable expedition which opened the hermit empire to the world enabled him to see modern Japan under most advantageous circumstances.

The death rate of Hawaiians keeps mounting up, particularly among children. What is the reason? The Hawaiians are pretty well acclimated here, they are a stalwart race and they used to have a great aggregate population. Their food, especially the poi part of it, is wholesome, and they seem to have enough of it. What is the matter with the Hawaiians that their death rate uniformly leads that of all races on this soil?

Richard Croker, since the Potter investigation began, finds age wearing on him and may remain abroad, turning over the control of Tammany to younger hands. Tweed also began to grow old when the New York Times exposed the ring contracts but his sojourn abroad was shortened by the police. It will be too early, however, to congratulate the reformers on the effect of Croker's retirement until it is seen whether an even bolder spirit will take his place.

It is not often that a warship of Austria-Hungary finds its way to this port, though the original Donau, of which the present one is the first successor, made a long stay here thirty years ago. The present visitor is a stanch training ship of 2,500 tons and eight years' service. She is a welcome visitor and her accomplished officers will have no trouble in verifying the good opinions they may have heard about Honolulu hospitality.

Mr. Emmeluth attacked Gov. Dole yesterday with a heat which suggests that he has not forgotten old grievances. When Emmeluth was shouting, "Deport the Queen," and "Hang Wilcox," the prudence and sagacity of the Governor got in his way. The refusal of Mr. Dole to take extreme measures was so distasteful to Mr. Emmeluth that even now, when he has gone over to the Queen and Wilcox, he cannot resist an opportunity to get out before the capitol and throw stones at the Executive windows.

Circuit Court Justice: F. D. Haskell, charged with stealing two five-cent cigars from the shop of one Ah Leong, on Punchbowl and Queen streets last October, found guilty of larceny in the second degree and sentenced by the First Circuit Court Judge to two years at hard labor in Oahu prison and to pay the costs incurred.

E. S. Gill, indicted on a charge of assault with a deadly weapon, released on \$500 bail, with a relative of the Judge as security.

No wonder the administration of justice in the First Circuit Court has earned the contempt of every honest citizen.

## POLICE COURT ITEMS.

Defendant in Trespass Case Fails to Appear for Trial.

Manuel Fernandez, charged with being unlawfully on the premises of Mrs. Ahren, on Miller street, failed to appear in the Police Court yesterday morning when his name was called. Considerable interest is being taken in Fernandez whereabouts on account of his having declared his intention to several people of committing suicide. Some of his friends assert that he has gone to Kauai.

Nakai, the champion *ka fa* player of the Territory, was up against it yesterday to the amount of \$15 and costs. Tickets of the game were found upon him.

Jack Burton, the man with the bad memory, was reprimanded and discharged. He was charged with having left a horse and vehicle unattended in a public place for twenty-four hours. His Honor took compassion on defendant's marvelous absent-mindedness.

Enoka, John Pahlia, Haake and Halverson, all drunk, paid \$2 and costs, fines and J. N. Gere, also drunk, failed to face the music and forfeited their bail of \$5.

M. R. Houghtaling has been relieved from his duty as color sergeant, upon his own request, and restored to duty in Company F.

## SENATORS GET MAD ONCE AGAIN

(Continued from Page 1.)

tabled and made the order of business for today. Carried.

House joint resolution 3 was read by the secretary and upon motion of Cecil Brown was referred to the lower House for proper certification.

A petition from 194 taxpayers of Honolulu pertaining to the damages accruing from the bubonic plague was offered by Senator Kalaauokalani and objected to by Brown on the ground that it was contrary to the rules.

"Why?" said the chair.

"You have your rules as well as I," replied Brown, "and should study them."

"I accept the petition," said Russell.

"I ask for information from the chair," interrupted Carter.

"When you want to know anything ask Cecil Brown," sarcastically replied the president.

"That remark was uncalled for," was Carter's reply.

"I am free to say what I please, Mr. Carter," exclaimed Russell.

"And so am I," retorted Carter.

"I call you to order," was Russell's defense, and the dialogue ended.

Achi moved to refer the petition to the committee on ways and means, but the motion was lost, and upon a motion from White it was referred to the committee on claims.

Cecil Brown, as a member of the judiciary committee, complained that he had been unable to secure a meeting of that committee and had been compelled to do all of the work alone and asked permission to submit his minority report. The report as read was as follows:

"The minority of the judiciary committee herewith presents a report on the estimates submitted by the Governor to the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii for the succeeding biennial period, and to such committee for the purpose of preparing and including the same in an act or acts in order to bring such matter properly before the Senate for action and consideration."

"The minority has prepared and herewith submits an act making special appropriations for the department of use as well as the payment of the necessary current expenses of carrying on the Government for such biennial period."

"This act embraces the necessary appropriations as submitted by the Governor, and the money therefor is expected to be provided out of and from a loan fund. There is also, as submitted by the minority upon the plan suggested by the Governor in his message, a general or public act based upon that passed by the Legislature of the Republic of Hawaii in 1896, and which act if passed will not necessitate the passing of a new loan act at each session of the Legislature."

"There is also in preparation a loan act, the money realized under the same to be used for the internal improvements recommended in the estimates before mentioned, or in such other manner as the Legislature may decide."

White, as one of the members of the committee, moved that the minority report be tabled until the majority could find time to submit its report and promised that this would be done by Monday of next week.

Carter stated that he had noticed in one of the morning papers that that paper repudiated the bid credited to that paper as submitted by the printing committee yesterday and asked if the chairman of that committee had received any notice to that effect. He was informed that such a notice had not been received. Carter then stated that he thought the attention of that committee should be called to this, as it was possible that if that paper was visited again they would be willing to submit a lower bid and do the work cheaper than it was at present costing the Senate.

Senator White then introduced the following resolution:

"Be it resolved by the Senate of the Territory of Hawaii that the Honorable Governor of the Territory of Hawaii be and he is hereby respectfully requested to nominate and appoint persons to fill all offices wherein he is authorized to make appointments, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, at the earliest possible day; and be it further

"Resolved, That the secretary of the Senate be and he is hereby instructed to forthwith transmit a certified copy of this resolution to the Honorable Governor, William White."

Upon a motion that it pass as read it was accepted.

Senator Crabbe gave notice of his intention to introduce the following bills:

"An act defining the design of a great seal for the Territory of Hawaii."

"An act to prohibit the unlawful wearing of the badge of the Grand Army of the Republic."

Kalaauokalani asked permission to read a bill referring to the exemption of certain personal property, of which he had given notice several days ago, and same was read.

White moved that the bill be referred to the printing committee and motion carried.

Carter asked for the same privilege as conceded Kalaauokalani and it was granted. His bill was read by its title and referred to the repeal of the merchandise laws relating to licenses, and was also referred to the committee on printing.

Carter then moved to adjourn and motion was carried.

## QUIEN SABE DEAD.

They tell an amusing story on Prince Radziwili. Having picked up a smattering of Spanish he delighted in answering every question with the Mexican "¿quien sabe?" meaning literally, "who knows?" A funeral procession was passing along the Avenida Juarez, when an American stepped up to the prince and inquired, "Who's dead?" "Quien sabe," said the prince, shrugging his shoulders and spreading out the palms of his hands. "Quien sabe?" exclaimed the American, "Thank God. Now if they'll kill Manana we may make Mexico a sort of half-way decent country."—Victor Smith in New York Press.

## Eruptions A COSSELY SMOKE.

Dry, moist, scaly tetter, all forms of eczema or salt rheum, pimples and other cutaneous eruptions proceed from humors, either inherited, or acquired through defective digestion and assimilation.

To treat these eruptions with drying medicines is dangerous.

The thing to do is to help the system discharge the humors, and to strengthen it against their return.

Hood's Sarsaparilla permanently cured J. O. Hines, Franks, Ill., of eczema, from which he had suffered for some time; and Miss Alvina Walter, Box 212, Algonia, Wis., of pimples on her face and back and chafed skin on her body, by which she had been greatly troubled. There are more testimonials in favor of this great medicine than can be published.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. No longer put off treatment. Buy a bottle of Hood's today.

## AN AUSTRIAN WARSHIP ARRIVES HERE

HONOLULU always welcomes a man-of-war and the beauty and dignity of the harbor is enhanced by the presence of a naval fighting machine, whether she flies the Stars and Stripes or the flag of some friendly power.

With the morning yesterday came the Austrian training ship Donau. She entered the harbor and cast her mud-hooks in the stream in Naval Row. She comes after a long voyage from San Jose, Guatemala, and is on her way to Nagasaki to join Austria's Asiatic squadron. She was thirty-four days making the trip from Guatemala, being delayed by rough weather.

The Donau is a fine full-rigged ship, supplied with steam power. Her engines are only used, however, upon entering a port or for very short distances. She is a vessel of 2,500 tons and was built about eight years ago.

She sailed from Austria in May of last year and has been cruising in South American waters. She will return home some time this year, it is thought, by way of the Suez canal.

There are 340 men aboard the training ship, the majority being trained for the navy; twenty-four are young naval officers. Her battery consists of ten 4-inch guns and four rapid-fire Hotchkiss guns. She is constructed of wood and iron and is named for the famous Austrian warship which took part in the battle of Lissa in the war between Italy and Austria in 1866.

The original Donau went out of commission several years ago and the training ship bears her name in honor of the famous vessel.

The new Donau is commanded by Captain Anton Paus. Her other officers are: Lieutenants, Johann Hesse, Alexander Hansa, Ottakar Schubert, Franz Martinak, Richard Florio; ensigns, Virgil Sander, Nicholas Stankovic, Karl Stockert, Egan Pipperer, Emerick Schonta, Norbert Migotti; surgeons, Dr. Krock Jacob, Dr. Anton Lisowicki; engineer, Konrad Blaha; paymaster, Anton Muller; cadets, Messrs. Berber, Schallaseck, Bena, Mazurano, Heinz, Kloss, Straub, Willich, Willenik, Muller, Lister, Hild, Leist, Ogaston, Seocovick, Hofmann, Gylek, Gobanz, Woss, Yoris, Honsell, Kastner and Potosink.

Baron B. von Rakovsky, a member of the diplomatic service, is aboard and a number of the officers are baronets. Baron B. von Rakovsky is on a special mission to visit the different consulates of his Government. He called upon F. A. Schaefer, the Austrian Consul at this port, yesterday.

Shortly after the arrival of the training ship in the waters of this harbor the Stars and Stripes were hoisted aboard and a national salute of twenty-one guns was fired. The guns at the naval station responded. People who were standing on the Oceanic wharf when the guns on the Navy wharf spoke out remarked that they felt the shock of the explosion. This is a good illustration of how well the piles of the respective wharves are driven into the coral.

Many of the older residents of Honolulu will recall the visit here of the old Donau about the year 1871. At that time the original Donau put in here in distress, having encountered some very severe weather. An admiral and his staff were aboard her at the time. There was also a diplomatic corps on the vessel, which continued on its journey to the Orient, while the Donau and her officers and crew remained in this port for some time while repairs were being made to the vessel. One of the Donau's officers, the son of a leading Austrian minister, committed suicide in the British club during the vessel's stay in port. Debt was said to be the cause of the young man's act. Another of the officers met death by drowning. He fell from a wharf during a heavy rain storm. The Donau is expected to remain here about a couple of weeks.

## Changes at Central Union.

H. C. Brown, assistant to the pastor of Central Union Church, will retire this spring from his duties and go East. As a compliment to him his salary will continue somewhat longer than his stay. In October Rev. Mr. Erdman, who has charge of the Palama chapel, will identify himself more closely with the work of Central Union Church, taking up many of the duties now devolving upon Mr. Brown.

## Eagles to Organize.

The Eagles will be organized on March 19. Honolulu will see the initiation of the new fraternal society on that date. Grand Organizer Cheatham will not arrive until March 13, but the meeting on March 19 will be for talking over the matter. The meeting will be at Waverley hall at 3 p. m.

F. D. HASKELL, charged with stealing two five-cent cigars from the shop of one Ah Leong on Punchbowl and Queen streets, last October, was yesterday found guilty of larceny in the second degree, and sentenced by the First Circuit Court Judge to two years at hard labor at Oahu Prison, and to pay the costs incurred.

The defendant claimed to have tendered a quarter of a dollar in payment of the cigars, but said that the Chinese did not have the change, and that the money fell behind the counter. Ah Leong said that he received no money in exchange.

When the verdict of the jury had been read the court called the prisoner up and pronounced a sentence of a fine of \$1,000, to be served out at hard labor in the prison at the rate of 50 cents per day.

At this rate Haskell would have had the price of nearly six years' imprisonment to have paid for his two smoked cigars. But the sentence was afterward annulled by the judge, and another substituted. The court was adjourned after the original sentence had been pronounced, but a few minutes later it was called to order again, and the judge called up the defendant and his attorney, Wade Warren Thayer. He said that he had been informed that there was a loophole in the sentence he had given, and had had his attention called to the fact that after serving a year of the prescribed fine the prisoner might take advantage of the debtors' law and escape the rest of it through insolvency proceedings. Therefore he declared the original sentence annulled, and substituted another imprisonment at hard labor in Oahu Prison for two years. Haskell has a bad record, and is a dangerous character.

## INJUNCTION DISSOLVED.

By the order of the First Circuit Judge, filed yesterday afternoon, the temporary injunction issued on February 25 against the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company upon complaint of the Waluku Sugar Company, has been dissolved. The order refers to the alleged obstruction of the Waluku river by the defendant company, and the defendant is allowed ten days within which to file an answer.

In his order dissolving the injunction the judge states that upon motion of the defendant, the temporary injunction is dissolved, said motion being supported by affidavits of H. P. Baldwin and A. N. Kepokai, and counsel as well for the defendant as plaintiff being heard thereon, and upon the affidavits of S. M. Barlow filed by the plaintiff, the court was of the opinion, upon consideration of the facts disclosed, that the motion should be granted. The judge stated that the injunction enjoined and prohibited the defendant from constructing a ditch under, through or across the parcels named in the plaintiff's bill of complaint, known as the Opunui land, or from removing stones or gravel from said land, or from erecting any structures in or upon the land until the further order of the court, upon penalty of being adjudged in contempt thereof.

## SNEAD GETS SIX MONTHS.

Private Snead, a soldier of the United States artillery, who was indicted by the Grand Jury on February 11, for stealing a bicycle valued at \$50, belonging to Elijah Peter Blake, pleaded guilty to the charge in the Circuit Court yesterday, and was sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor in Oahu Prison for the term of three months, and to pay the costs incurred. Snead has already undergone about three months imprisonment while awaiting trial.

## WANT A \$40,000 LIEN.

Albert V. Gear and Theodore Lammington had an inning yesterday in the matter of suits against the defendant Maunaloa Sugar Company. As the promoters of the insolvent company they have been taking the fire of creditors' suits in a multiplicity of actions, and yesterday they turned about and filed a bill asking for a \$40,000 lien upon the growing crops of the company, that amount being the total of various sums alleged to have been advanced by them at various times to the company. The bill states that the said sums not been advanced by them at said times, the company would have been compelled to suspend business, and prays that said lien be declared upon the property, to be paid out of the proceeds of the crops, and that some suitable and competent person be placed in charge of the growing crops as receiver, to protect the interests of all creditors. The Circuit Judge appointed T. McCants Stewart as the receiver for the plantation crops.

## COURT NOTES.

An answer of general denial was filed yesterday morning by the defendant in the case of Keoni Ahupuuiki vs. Lot K. C. Lane. Later an amended answer was filed, stating that fraud would be relied upon by way of defense.

In the bill for foreclosure of mortgage brought by Hoffschlaeger Co., Ltd., vs. F. Akin, the First Circuit Judge yesterday signed an order as follows:

"Upon the report of George Dunn, Esq., commissioner herein, filed this 6th day of March, 1901, and approved by the defendant, it is hereby ordered and decreed that the said report and the accounts of the commissioner filed therewith, be approved; that the commissioner pay to the plaintiff the balance remaining in his possession after the payment of all expenses of sale, counsel fees and costs of court, and that he be discharged as such commissioner, and his bond cancelled."

S. Ozaki, who was convicted in the District Court on March 1, of having erected a building in the city of Honolulu without a license, and fined \$100, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$100, filed an appeal in the Circuit Court yesterday.

Solomon Kauili yesterday pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny in the second degree, having stolen fifty-five bags of rice from one Sing Loy last August, and was sentenced to four years at hard labor in Oahu Prison, and to pay the costs of such imprisonment.

Defendant John H. Wilson in the case of the Territory of Hawaii vs. Her Majesty Queen Liliuokalani, who was cited to appear in the Circuit Court yesterday morning for contempt in ignoring an injunction against him, in ignoring Queen Liliuokalani, will make his defense this morning at 10 o'clock. His hearing having been postponed. A. A. Wilder will appear as attorney for Wilson, and Queen Liliuokalani and Attorney General Dole will represent the Territory. The defendant Wilson filed an explanatory answer with the Court yesterday afternoon.